

Cutbacks campaign gears up

by Daniel Chonchol

McGill student leaders are making yet another effort to co-ordinate student opposition to actual and proposed budget cutbacks by federal and provincial governments in the education sector.

The project, under the aegis of Students' Society External Affairs, is being co-ordinated by VP-External Affairs Paul Smith and McGill student Bruce Ness.

According to Ness, the movement will concentrate on increasing the public's awareness of the problems that cutbacks give rise to.

"The first goal is to reach the public, via the media and otherwise," he said.

"A lot has already been done by the students to make their wishes known to the government. We now have to start making the public more conscious of what is going on.

In the final analysis, it's the public that, every four years or so, makes the decisions," said Ness.

Ness believes it is vital that students erase the perception that they are only acting in their own interests by protesting cutbacks.

He believes students are concerned about the impact that reductions in grants will have on society as a whole.

"We're going through a time of economic and technological transition in which more and more educated and properly trained people are going to be needed," he added.

"And this is not the time to cut back on the financial support given to education."

Smith feels that student protest can have an influence on government actions.

He believes, for example, that the federal government's decision to maintain the existing arrangement of Established Program Financing (EPF) was at least partly in response to vigorous lobbying by the Canadian Federation of Students (CFS).

The EPF provides block grants to the provinces for education and health services, as well as guaranteeing a certain amount of revenue to the provinces.

Indicating the magnitude of the decreased funding McGill will be faced with in the coming years, Smith cited a recent letter from University vice-principal (finance) John Armour to the

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Society president Liz Norman found her new office decor, arranged courtesy of Engineering carnival week, a little underwelming. The pin-up of Miss November suffered a deserved fate.

Daily Photo/David Samuels

Lerman defensive in SRC report

by Wendy Jones

Students' Society Executive Director Ron Lerman is "on the defensive" about attacks on the Students' Society, according to a report he submitted to the Structural Review Committee (SRC).

The SRC was set up last semester by students' council to examine Students' Society structures and make recommendations to council concerning those structures. Since December the six-member committee has been holding open meetings to solicit comments and suggestions. It has also received a number of written submissions.

The Daily obtained a copy of Lerman's report, in which he

claims that "today it is popular, nay, in vogue, to be on the side of the fence that calls the Students' Society

'undemocratic, unrepresentative, unresponsive, closed to students and irresponsible.'" He notes that the last two executive committee members elected to council (VP-Finance Brian Fish and VP-University Affairs Liz Ulin) ran on platforms of "almost total revulsion for the Students' Society."

In his report, Lerman takes issue with one of the most frequently-voiced complaints this year — that the service operations of the Society are responsible for "generally accepted failure in the area of academic input and political lobbying." Lerman does not believe that the successful business operations, such as the cafeteria and Gertrude's, can be blamed for other failures.

As he sees it, the "biggest problem today... is that those who criticize the loudest are those who use what is available in the least effective manner." Lerman believes that student leaders could be more effective in the "academic and political arenas" if they would only utilize the resources of their staff. He claims that it is these elected leaders who then criticize the Society structures as being ineffective.

"(They) have chosen not to utilize the expertise, resources and structures, and will now have us believe that it is the structures which are impeding the accomplishments."

One SRC member, who preferred to remain anonymous, disagrees with Lerman's argument. "Staff has no place in the political activities of the Society. It's an association, not a corporation. Their corporate, group-think attitudes are just not conducive to a successful program of political advocacy."

In discussing the position of paid staff employed by the Students' Society, Lerman stressed the importance of continuity.

"Employees cannot plan their own skill development unless there is some certainty as to what directions their responsibilities are headed. 'Contracts' of this nature cannot change every 12 months..." he stated. "We should be proud that the Students' Society has the lowest staff turnover (management, clerical, technical) of any student association..."

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Ottawa reconsiders hiring rule

TORONTO (CUP) — Shortages of qualified Canadian professors in some disciplines have forced employment and immigration minister Lloyd Axworthy to reconsider his Canadians-first hiring rule for university teaching posts.

A study released recently by Statistics Canada points to shortages of PhDs in some areas which have left universities no choice but to hire outside the country.

According to the report, 84 per cent of university teaching appointments in the last five years went to Canadians, or

Ottawa's "hire Canadian" long-time residents. But the statistic doesn't highlight the lack of qualified Canadian professors in management studies, computer science, engineering and fine arts.

The minister has already freed business schools from the requirements that all Canadian applicants must be rejected before foreign academics are considered, and Axworthy is considering exempting nursing, computer science, engineering and other faculties as well.

McGill University's Senate passed a resolution condemning

policy earlier this year, asserting that university professors should be hired on their academic abilities and not their nationality.

"Finding Canadians jobs is not the most important thing about a university," said a petition circulated by professors at the University of British Columbia this fall. The petition attacked the Axworthy policy and demanded it be retracted.

At the University of Toronto, vice-president and provost David Strangway announced this fall that the university would defy the regulations.

UBC TA's call for student support strike

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Teaching assistants at the University of British Columbia are taking five months of failed negotiations with the university administration to the students January 22 in a one-day strike.

The final bargaining session between the administration and the Teaching Assistants' Union (TAU) ended January 4 when Bob Grant, UBC's employee relations director, angrily stormed from the bargaining table. The union voted overwhelmingly to strike at a January 7 meeting.

Grant claimed he left negotiations because the union had changed members on its negotiating team and reintroduced points which had already been discussed. The Union said Grant was simply unwilling to listen.

"It's clear to me they're not interested in coming to a settle-

ment," said TAU president Johnathon Katz. "They calculate their actions to frustrate and break the union."

Added union organizer Keith Baldrey, "We thought we were just starting to get somewhere when Grant threw a temper tantrum and took off."

"It's not the first time he's thrown a temper tantrum," said Baldrey. "It seems every time we're getting somewhere, they storm off."

Katz also said the university administration has misled students and faculty about the progress of negotiations through the university publication *UBC Reports*. He said the paper printed part-truths which gave the impression the university had bargained in good faith while misrepresenting union demands.

Two issues stand between the strike and a contract between

the university and the union: union security and wages.

The union wants a security clause which will ensure its survival. Under the union proposal all TAs would automatically become members with opportunity provided for them to opt out.

But the administration wants to provide an option card with a yes or no choice during registration week. According to the union, the administration proposal does not allow exposure to the union before the choice is made and does not allow TAs privacy in their decision.

The university's wage offer was accepted by the union on the condition that TAs get a waiver on six units of undergraduate courses or a full tuition rebate if they take fewer than six — the same waiver offered to other campus unions.

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day. McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day. All others: \$3.50 per day. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

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385 - NOTICES

Experiential Study Groups (ten 90 min. sessions for 5 weeks) are being held as part of a research project on group processes. Volunteers can learn about basic processes in small groups. The study groups are not therapy or encounter groups. Main focus is on the group and not the individual. The groups are held at McGill University in the Psychology Department. Call: Mon-Fri 392-8013 day, or 739-9473 evening for an interview.

McGill Hellenic Association holds its General Assembly on Thursday 28th, 6 p.m. at Leacock 26. All Greek students are requested to attend.

No work necessary! Represent a country in a model United Nations debate Wed. Jan. 27/Thurs Jan. 28, 6:00-8:00. Call Gregor 286-8271 for info.

Winter Carnival Meeting for all event coordinators and interested students on Monday, January 25th at 3 p.m. in Room B07. You can sign up to be volunteers too!

Music for fun is looking for Dixieland musicians, drummer and bass especially! Join us today, January 25 in B01 Union. Call Steve for info: 761-2396.

Monty Python's Life of Brian Friday, Jan. 29, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. in F.D.A. Auditorium. Admission \$1.50. Presented by the Comedy Club.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Anyone interested in talking with patients at the Montreal Neurological Hospital please attend a meeting Jan 20 at 3 p.m., 1st floor Amphitheatre, 3801 University of the M.N.H. or call Jay 286-0965 or Stu 286-1707.



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Daily Photo/David Samuels aka "Crazy Legs"

This man does not want to explode. And so, he (Dr. Bernard Wood) came to McGill last week to talk about disarmament, sponsored by Project Ploughshares.

Arms showdown out of control

by Toby Sanger

Despite a continuing dialogue at the United Nations, military spending is increasing at a phenomenal and "economically unsupportable" rate, according to Dr. Bernard Wood, president of Canada's North-South Institute.

Wood also described the economic disparities between the nations of the industrialized "First World" and those of the underdeveloped "Third World," disparities which he said are becoming more severe.

Dr. Wood linked these two concerns in a speech entitled "The Arms Race and Underdevelopment," sponsored by the Project Ploughshares group at McGill.

The talk, given last Wednesday night, was attended about thirty McGill students.

Wood is a member of the group established during the United Nations First Special Session on Disarmament and responsible for the report, "Study on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development".

Noting that the "shocking contrast between the \$500 billion that is annually spent on military armaments and the \$35 billion spent on development assistance has been around for a long time", Dr. Wood rejected the "wishful suggestion" that simply transferring expenditures on military wares to spending on developmental projects could alleviate world poverty.

"The root cause of military spending is founded in some concern for stability," said Wood.

"In fact, the arms race has not brought more security, but has brought more insecurity."

Spending more money on development assistance, he believes, would lead to a stronger sense of real security.

A more commonly held

justification for increasing military spending in Canada, now that the "red scare" doesn't seem quite as red or as scary as was once imagined, is an economic one.

Observing the "quick fix" that military spending has brought to economies during wartime, Wood dismissed the argument that "economic prosperity is always and everywhere a military spending phenomena."

In response to the prevalent assumption that "whenever there's a peace scare, the stock market plummets," Dr. Wood's study found that "it is true everywhere and almost all the time...that a dollar spent in military expenditure generates less employment than a dollar spent in any other government sector."

Not only do "the economic benefits of disarmament far outweigh the economic benefits of continuing the arms race", according to Wood, but there is also "a heavily inflationary bias towards military expenditure".

Wood feels that military technology no longer benefits the economy through its technical innovation and that it has long ago been surpassed by civilian research and development.

Military spending is harmful to the economy not only in macroeconomic terms, but also in terms of the economic viability of the individual armaments industries.

The study found that their productivity levels in general are so much lower than non-military industries that many would immediately sink if they were deprived of the artificial support of the state and left to the vagaries of the real economic world.

In the third world, the economic burden of military spending is that much more severe because almost all the

spending immediately leaves the country and uses up the valuable foreign currency reserves that otherwise might be used for development projects.

In the underdeveloped nations of the world it is not a question of "guns before butter", but more one of guns before bread, said Wood.

Lerman on defensive in report to SRC

Continued from page 1

On this point, the SRC member strongly disagrees. "What you want is a high staff turnover. You don't want bureaucratic entrenchment. You don't want staff to see the Students' Society as a career goal."

The member added, "(Ron's) problem is he thinks Students' Society is a growth industry. He took an organization that was not in the greatest shape morally or financially and built it into a self-reliant organization with some clearly defined goals."

"At that point, what is a growth-oriented individual supposed to do in an association which has attained equilibrium?"

Lerman, who is paid close to \$40,000 a year, claims that staff costs have declined from 65 per cent of the budget in 1976/77 to 35 per cent in 1980/81. In real terms, however, staff costs have risen in the last five years, as the total budget increased from \$500,000 to over \$2,000,000.

Lerman criticized the atmosphere in which the SRC was set up. "The resolutions presented to Council began with the words 'whereas Council believes Students' Society structures are undemocratic and unresponsive' and then went on to require cooperation for its 'investigations'. Come on folks. Is this how one starts a healthy process of review and dialogue?"

The SRC member felt this

enrolled in the advertising arts department took part in the action.

Wharton said the students had been negotiating with the department since September. He said the college "had accepted twice as many students as they had space for, hoping to get more space and equipment" from the Ontario government.

Fanshawe didn't receive what it needed from the provincial government, and when students returned to classes in January, they found the advertising arts department had implemented major cutbacks.

"They had double-booked a lot of classes, putting two classes in one room," said Wharton. "A couple of classes had 40 people in a classroom designed for 20."

The college also reduced staff, and denied the students access to facilities after 5 p.m. A student union representative condemned the move as unreasonable, saying the department's students need after-hours access because of their heavy workload.

Wharton said the students decided to occupy their departmental offices when they realized they weren't going to get solutions "any other way."

The protestors remained in the office over night, having

decided "to sit and wait until their demands were met," said Wharton. The occupation ended at 4:30 p.m. the next day when the administration and students reached a "compromise" solution.

"The students' big concern was with acquiring more space," said Wharton, "but the college had no space." The Fine Arts Students Association agreed to give the Advertising Arts students part of a large studio for the remainder of the semester, with the administration agreeing to construct a divider. The administration also agreed to rehire the staff needed to keep the facilities open after 5 p.m.

"We're pleased with the outcome, but we recognize this is only a temporary solution," said Wharton, noting that the fine arts students will reclaim their studio next year. "We realize we have to continue working with the department and administration to work out a permanent solution."

Wharton believes there will be more protests of this sort at the college as further cutbacks affect students.

"This is going to show that students do have rights, and sometimes they have to voice them in more vocal ways than others to have them met."

was unjustified, noting that council determined the mandate of the committee and that its wording reflected the opinion of the majority of councillors.

Besides Lerman's report, the SRC received written submissions from Students' Society President Liz Norman and council representative Ted Claxton. As well, they received a joint report from the other two

top managers, Program Director Earle Taylor and Comptroller Jon Shifman. The committee also heard oral submissions from interested participants at its open meetings.

The SRC members are now in the process of drawing up their recommendations and are expected to report on their progress at the next council meeting on February 2.

Cuts: Stand and fight

Continued from page 1

Board of Governors, pointing out that anticipated reductions in grants to McGill run to 6 per cent for 1982-83, 4.6 per cent for 1983-84 and 4.6 per cent for 1984-85.

Smith and Ness both expressed the hope that student representatives could have a voice in the current round of federal-provincial negotiations regarding EPF (the existing agreement expires March 31).

For the time being, the focus of the drive's attention is the CFS-organized, nationwide Anti-Cutbacks week, scheduled to take place March 8-12.

In the interim a workshop/conference with Quebec's minister of education, Camille Laurin, is slated for February 18.

The co-ordinators are also trying to decide what means will be used to get the message to the

public. Suggestions under consideration include the distribution of leaflets, occupations of buildings, and demonstrations.

Both Ness and Smith hope that future demonstrations will be better attended than the one which took place in November.

At the present time Ness is seeking the co-operation of students in other universities.

Last Friday, Ness met with Glenn Murray of the Concordia Students Society, and he plans to meet with representatives from Université de Québec à Montréal (UQAM) this week.

Asked about the chances for success of the Anti-Cutbacks effort, both Ness and Smith were cautious.

Ness felt that as the drive was still "in the formative stage", it was too early to judge its possible effects, and he emphasized that its success depends on widespread student participation.

Letters

Right-to-lifers destroy women

To the Daily:

I noticed that Mary Le Brun had some harsh words for Dr. Morgentaler in your January 20th issue. Let me remind her that once not so long ago the "right-to-lifers" ran the show. I doubt if she remembers what it was like then. I do.

After a couple of nasty looks at what happened to unmarried pregnant mothers in our society I wrote an article in the October 30, 1967 issue of the *Daily* called "We send her to the butcher shop." Three hours after that *Daily* issue hit the stands I had my first timid McGill "girl" knocking on my door. She was pregnant. In 1967 abortion was illegal everywhere in North America. The "right-to-lifers" ruled supreme. They treated women with contempt.

In the next two years I found myself counselling more than 200 pregnant McGill students, and 100 others who turned up from various places. One of them, I remember, was a terrified sixteen-year-old from Manitoba who had never been outside of her hometown, who hitch-hiked to Montreal, knowing nothing but my name, and having no money. Her parents thought she was staying with a friend.

I have a bag of horror stories, I'm telling you. How did the right-to-lifers act? They could moralize, they could talk — but they turned out to be short on compassion and long on cruelty. They killed and mutilated women with their morality.

Their morality doesn't even make sense. Seventy-million new humans are added to the world each year. At that rate the human race will be expanding at the velocity of light in 5,000 years, due to the pressure of babies being born. We are exterminating the butterflies and the whales. The right-to-life philosophy is, in the end, a philosophy of death.

I have a great deal of respect for the unmarried, pregnant woman who chooses to bear her child and keep it or put it up for adoption. I have no respect at all for the right-to-lifers who would own her body like a piece of meat and order her to bear that child. I've seen what they do when they get a chance to own a woman.

Donald Kinsbury
Mathematics department
January 20, 1982

Maintenance workers are not Polish

To the Daily:

With regard to the Editorial ("Support transit unions", January 20) recommending support of the transit unions' illegal strike, I think that several key points were either neglected or made light of.

Point 1: With the maintenance workers' demand of a \$37 a week increase and a three-hour reduction in a 38-hour work week, they are asking for a minimum 22 per cent per hour increase for existing workers only. What about the 7.9 per cent increase in the number of workers who will be necessary to do the work they no longer have time for? Furthermore, if we consider the inflation rate as an approximately fair settlement, the maintenance workers want 10 per cent on top of this. This is a "bargaining position."

When they are offered 6.67 per cent in return, or 6 per cent under what for argument we are considering fair, this

is an "insult" and just cause to throw Montrealers far less fortunate than themselves out into the streets. It should also be mentioned that the maintenance workers want a one-year contract to ensure their ability to hold the public up for ransom again next year.

Point 2: The case of our transit workers has few parallels with that of the Polish workers, and the will of a nation to accept a transit strike as a part of an overall general protest against the government has no great parallel to that of a union which openly advocated the return of power to the present government and is now upset because they can't get everything they want.

Point 3: The use of the aforementioned analogy is in itself a shoddy premise

they stop going out on strike on every "first day when it is legal to do so" while claiming that "no one" will take the time to listen to them, no one will.

James De Witt
U1 Chemistry
January 22, 1982

"In MY day..."

To the Daily:

First, a quick lesson in economics regarding your January 20th editorial. The MUCTC does not save money during a strike. The mere idea is absurd. A budget is created, and monies allocated and spent according to projected revenue. When that money is neither

Program Board's members, and in particular, the VP Finance, the VP Internal, and the Program Board chairperson. If they have lost their constitutionally guaranteed control, it is their fault and their fault alone.

Mary-Louise Prosen
Arts U3
January 20, 1982

On improving enrollments

To the Daily:

Is it actually possible that Governor Emeritus D.R. McRobie, O.B.E., B. Com.(McGill), F.I.C.A. made the following statement you report in your issue of January 20, 1982 ("South African divestment gets BOGED down")?

He is reported as having said:
"Before international investment, little had been done to bring about the emergence of the blacks from the dark ages to the twentieth century."

If this is a correct rendering of what this gentleman said we must conclude that he is blessed with a degree of ignorance which is majestic. True enough, in the McGill Reporter (January 20, 1982) he is also quoted as saying that "there is nothing McGill nor any other university can do to bring those brutes to their knees." He might be correct. His other comments are immature and a serious reflection on what education he picked up at McGill as a B.Com. student.

But the first statement cited and attributed to him is one of enormous stupidity and also racist. Not only is this statement an insult to all the people of Africa but it is also exceedingly insulting to every African student on this campus.

Mr. D.R. McRobie owes a very deep apology to these students who as guests in Canada are not in any position to condemn such a statement, or to ask for the removal of this gentleman from any further association with McGill University. It is his only honorable way out.

After he has quit he should then register as a student (U1).

I invite all concerned to offer other suggestions how Mr. D.R. McRobie might recover his own redemption.

Peter C. Gutkind
Professor
January 22, 1982

Workers shouldn't ski

To the Daily:

Wednesday's editorial in support of the transit union strike lacked restraint and sound reasoning. How can you draw an analogy between the oppressed Polish worker who can barely feed his family and the MUCTC worker that missed the first round of strike votes because of magnificent skiing conditions? Also, the assertion that there are no private sector workers in Poland is patently false. I don't object to the basic ideas expressed but the manner of presentation demonstrated rampant immaturity and thinly veiled hostility toward authority in all its manifestations. An editorial supporting the right to strike does not have to be a call to arms.

Trudy Erickson
January 22, 1982



with which to elicit sympathy for a body of workers who have not suffered under 30 or so years of political and social repression, but have instead consistently chosen first and foremost the tool of public discomfort and suffering to attain their financial desires.

Point 4: While I cannot speak authoritatively on the working conditions of the maintenance workers, it can be safely stated that the bus drivers have enjoyed an improvement in theirs over the last fifteen years. Whereas they used to make change, sell tickets, punch transfers and call stops, they now have to issue mechanically prepared transfers and drive. Nonetheless, when they were asked to shut the windows on their busses when they returned to the garage at the end of a shift (last October) this one of two minute task was refused and a three-day illegal strike ensued. The drivers were wanting overtime for the task.

This last point is perhaps a good indication of why the public will never get behind the transit workers on this strike, they have a history of gravely inconveniencing and in some cases endangering the very same public on the slightest of grounds and illegally as well (while promising worse should they be forced to reimburse the public even for the cost of the service missed, let alone be taken to court for the offense itself). Until the transit workers stop using the public as hostages in every little dispute, and until

earned nor obtained, simply speaking, the commission loses money necessary to meet expenses."

My second point is in response to the comments made by Mr. Brian Fish, VP Finance, and Mr. Keith Hennessy, VP Internal Affairs. Yes, the Program Board is a royal flop. But, it seems that these gentlemen have seen it fit to engage in the old game of "pass the buck."

If the Program Board is a financial and popular failure, it is due to three reasons; firstly, the program itself is lousy, secondly, advertising is poor, and thirdly, money has been mis-allocated. It has not failed miserably because there "has been too much domination by the program director," Mr. Earle Taylor. He is merely a staff member paid to execute the ideas given to him by Program Board members, council executives, and/or Student Council. As a member of last year's Program Board executive and the VP Internal for 1980-1981, I speak now from the experience of seeing this same scenario once before.

When there is no, little, or poor quality input being directed toward the Program Board and Mr. Taylor, inevitably output will be just as poor and if it appears that the program director has dominated this year, it is solely because there has been no one else to run the ship. Thus the reason for the failure of this year's Program Board cannot be plunked on his shoulders alone. Rather, it lies with the students behind council,

Letters

Anglo nuts, get out!

To the Daily:

"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose," as the saying goes, and the *Daily* article "Angry Anglos agitate against language laws" (January 21) is a clear indication of that. The arrogant and quasi-racist rubbish that self-anointed saviors of the supposedly "oppressed" English of Quebec, such as Carol Zimmerman, are spreading around these days demonstrates the sort of narrow-minded ignorance that Québécois have learned over the decades to recognize and treat with the contempt it deserves.

The nonsensical gibberish about Quebec becoming a "quasi-facist" State and the PQ being composed of brain-washed youth can only be expected from a privileged bunch of rightist West Island middle-class (ex-)Liberals who have never given a fart for the working class people in Quebec, who have suffered for some 200 years and more from the effects of social and economic colonization by Anglo-Canadian and US capitalists only interested in the cheap labor of the "white niggers" who speak French.

To be so blind as to state that "English people never did the French wrong in the past" is to consciously wipe out the memory of the numerous struggles by Québécois intellectuals and working people against this oppression, from the 1837 Patriote insurrection, to the anti-conscription riots of 1917 and 1942, and the strikes at Asbestos, Sorel, Murdochville, United Aircraft and more.

While we as socialists disagree with the anti-labor practices of the middle-class technocrats of the Parti Québécois and its strategy to foster the growth of an indigenous bourgeoisie (as if being screwed by your own was any better than being screwed by some foreign corporate profiteer), we feel it is more important to combat the potentially dangerous political trends we can see developing among certain sectors of the English community.

The seeming indifference, if not downright hostility, of the Allan Singer-type zealots to the legitimate rights of the majority (the Francophone workers), and the stubborn refusal to acknowledge past wrongs perpetrated against the Québécois people only reminds us of the blinkered attitudes of white Rhodesians or the sectarianism of Northern Irish Loyalists à la Ian Paisley.

If Zimmerman and her suburbanite cohorts wish to contest language policies, do so. There are indeed many aspects of Bill 101 which can and perhaps should be modified. But if they persist in consciously ignoring and distorting our history and slandering the Québécois, let them take note of the following: Air Canada flights to Calgary leave Dorval daily. Bon voyage et bon débarras.

Donald Genovese
U3 Biology
Martin Chaput
U3 History
January 22, 1982

Renérendum okay, OK?

To the Daily:

Brian Topp's editorial in the McGill *Daily* of January 13, 1982 ("A coup de force") concerning democracy in the P.Q. just tells part of the story. For the organizers of the congress, having one

sort of mandate from their members then proceeded to impose what they wanted on their members. Examples: inviting and staging a "show" by a convicted murderer, Rose; inviting a terrorist organization, the PLO, to their congress. Do you think the bulk of the P.Q. members knew what was afoot?

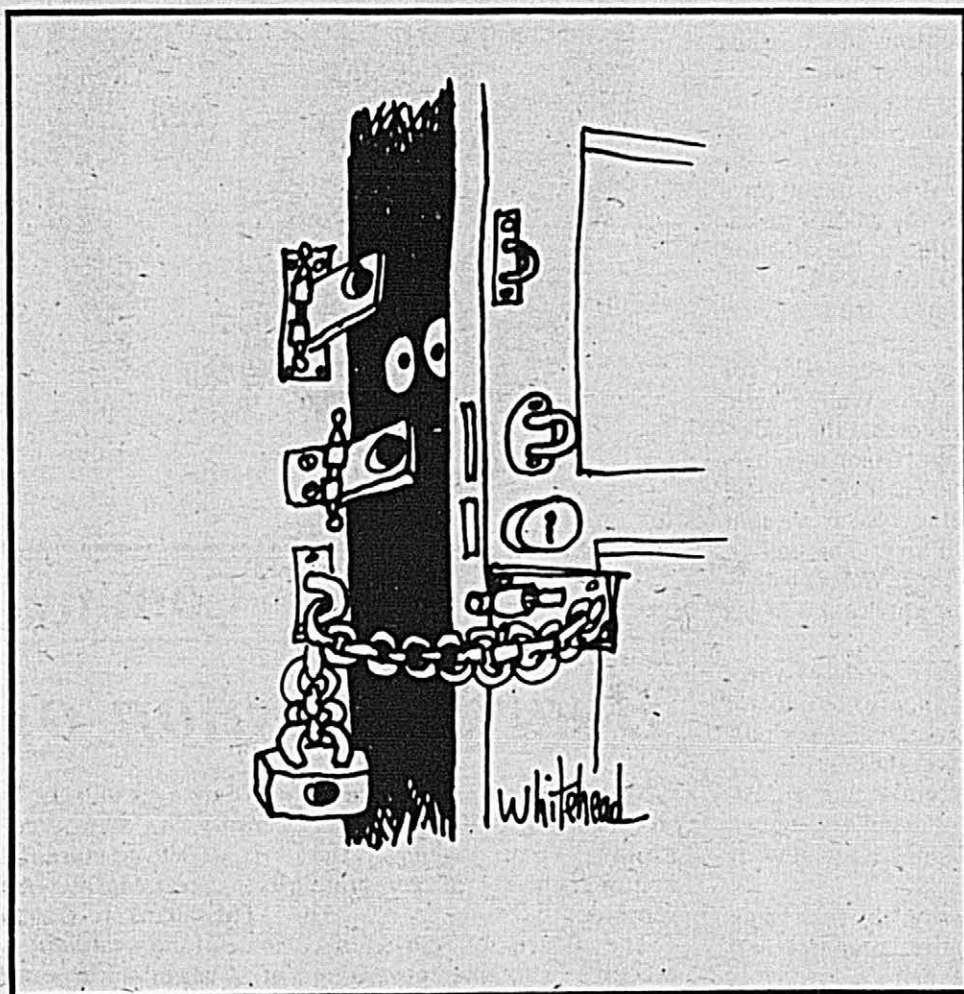
Mr. Levesque is perfectly right in this instance to hear what the grass roots has to say by calling for an internal referen-

Will that be Cash or Charge?

To the Daily:

Is it true that since McGill has sold the Strathcona Hall for forty million dollars, we are not twelve million in debt but twenty-eight million in surplus? And were the budgetary cutbacks needed?

R.M.S.
January 14, 1982



dum to hear what all his members have to say, not what this minority elite have taken upon themselves to dish out to those under them, as so often happens in the extremes of the political left as well as the right.

Politics may be the survival of the fittest but in this instance at least, democracy, tenuous as it is, will upstage the nebulous theoreticians who are leading their party up the proverbial path.

Benjamin Shara
Translation 3
January 20, 1982

Chinese "Celebration" Canned

To the Daily:

There's nothing worse than a bad show except an insulting one. Fortunately, none of my money was contributed to the offenders, who, I am ashamed to admit, are of my own background. I am speaking about the organizers and production staff of the Chinese Student's Society Chinese New Year "Celebration", held on Jan. 15th.

The acts themselves, ranging from singing to kung fu to dancing, were all quite. But any effort to appear profes-

sional were sadly lost in the shuffle of countless fumbles, uncertainties, and technical difficulties. What could (and should) have been a slick, polished production, turned out to be very much like an amateur talent show. Most of the acts were never ready when the M.C.'s finished, and though the time lost was probably negligible, the overall effect seemed to be that the organization was sloppy, rushed, and indifferent.

Which brings me to the worst mistake of the night. Not only was the organization horrible, but the M.C.'s were worse. True, the couple made a handsome picture and their English was rather good. But therein was the problem - they didn't speak enough of it. I thought at the start that this production would be at least bilingual, for the opening lines were presented in English, Chinese, and French. But I soon found out the the majority of the show would be in Chinese, which is nice for those who understand Chinese but rather frustrating and insulting for those who cannot.

The offensive tone was set when the Dean of Students, Michael Herschorn, was detained on stage due to one of the most clumsy and embarrassing acts - the presentation of souvenirs. Trying to buy time, the M.C.'s conversed with the audience in Chinese. Mr. Herschorn, expressing what all the others who can't understand Chinese probably thought, gamely took the opportunity to grab the microphone and comment, "I think I'm missing something here". To which the M.C. replied, "Well, when you take three months of Mandarin, you'll know what we're saying". She then proceeded to continue speaking in Chinese. And poor Mr. Herschorn was left to stand there, grinning like the fool who is told he can't have something and is too embarrassed to ask anything more.

For a club that "exists for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation among Chinese students and other students in McGill", this production only shows that the members of the Society are hypocrites. Mutual understanding and cooperation cannot be achieved if the parties cannot even communicate fairly and effectively. When one group cannot understand the other, ignorance is probably the best that can result.

Linda Chin
January 17, 1982

Today

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Drop by for dessert and coffee at our place if you're a McGill woman and are interested in frats, sororities or just meeting new people. From 3 - 5 p.m., 3455 Stanley, apt. 209

Player's

Make your reservations now for *Mayor Mayor on the Wall*, by Colleen Curran. Thursday, Jan. 29 to Saturday, Jan. 30 at Player's Theatre, 3rd floor of the Union bldg. Tickets are \$2.00 and \$3.00. For information and reservations call 392-4637.

Presbyterian-United Chaplaincy

Invites all students to our worshipping community every week at 7:30 p.m. at the United Theological College, 3521 University (Lower Lounge). For more information call Reverend Chris Ferguson at 392-5890 or 845-3398.

New Democratic Party of McGill

There will be a general meeting in Union Room 310 beginning at 5:00 p.m. All regular members are expected to attend. Anyone else interested in NDP McGill is welcome also.

Intermarriage Series

The first lecture in our Intermarriage series is at 7:30 p.m., Hillel - 3460 Stanley. 845-9171

Savoy Society

Rehearsal, for men and women, will begin at 7:00

in Union room B01.

Community McGill

Share some of your time, become a Big Brother/Sister. For info come to the office, Union rm 408. 392-8937

Winter Carnival

Meeting for all event coordinators and all students who are interested in becoming volunteers, to be held at 3 p.m. in Union rm B07. Everyone is welcome.

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The McGill Daily

"I have abandoned my search for truth and am now looking for a good fantasy."

Sam's t-shirt

Poland

Not a surprise

The events which have transpired in Poland the last few weeks should come as no surprise to any learned observer. One of the premier lessons in politics (or physics, for that matter) is the irreconcilability of antithetical forces. Antagonisms which, when in direct contradiction, must abandon conciliation and clash.

In the case of Poland, the Solidarity union had become a fundamental source of discord within the state, one which the Communist Party ultimately had to eradicate in order to survive. The exhortations on the part of the union's radical wing to call for a national referendum to officially consolidate the union's power was thus not delusive but a practical recognition of the situation at hand. Solidarity's threatened call to the ballot box was, in effect, the workers' attempt to "arrest" the party. *Arrest its control over Polish society.*

The movement suffered from a deficiency of conviction for the tactics to adopt in furthering their goals. Lech Walesa, symbol of the movement, barely received half the votes at the leadership convention because of his moderate stance. Union members argued vociferously over whether they should enter the political sphere as if it were possible to challenge the system without avoiding a struggle with the Communist Party. The call to politics was mute because it had already begun. If Walesa believed otherwise, he failed to see the profoundist implication of his union's actions.

The situation contrasts with our Western society where unions, if not actually co-opted into the system, are not militant enough to challenge the basic economic system. Despite periodic clashes and occasional acts of civil disobedience, the conflicts are not antagonistic enough to rule out compromise and adjustment, thereby perpetuating the ruling order. Poland's economy, however, lacks the abundance necessary to appease a protesting working force.

Two main factors served to defeat Solidarity, the first being the discipline of the Polish army. Popularity, promises and political skill become irrelevant once the army's loyalty is demonstrated. Why the Polish soldiers obeyed orders, we may never know. Obviously discipline supersedes conscience; that is the lesson of the twentieth century, from Dachau to My Lai.

The second significant factor is the unity of the Polish Party. In the early stages of the revolt, the Party was in disarray; the leadership post had become a revolving door. But in terminating internal squabbles between hardliners and compromisers, the Party was able to prevail.

The press began threatening and bad-mouthing the union in an effort to restore the government's confidence. The Party knew quite well that, despite widespread support for Solidarity in the West, no damaging interference would occur. President Reagan, still bearing the blood of the air traffic controllers' union on his hands, would not consider mobilizing troops to save a Polish union. And Western banks wouldn't pressure political leaders to embargo a country which owes them billions.

When the Party moved, it moved swiftly. Walesa's hesitancy in challenging the Party's legitimacy doomed the movement to failure. The Polish soldiers, untouched by the union's agitation and unrecruited into the populist cause, effectively silenced the union's leadership, destroyed its fragile power base and quashed all resistance.

The lack of resistance spared the Soviets' an embarrassing foray into a satellite which would not necessarily have precipitated large scale bloodshed. For the Soviets would probably not invade unless they thought surrender would likely be immediate. Such an episode would go far in laying bare Soviet imperialism, Western hypocrisy and the insecure future of the Soviets' grip over East Europe. The Polish government's success in stalling the movement for liberation infers that future uprisings may be easily contained, since no foreign force had to present itself on Polish soil. The lone advantage derived from the situation is the quelling of misdirected Polish nationalism, with its resurrection of fascist leaders and antisemitism (used by the government on a 'susceptible' population).

Obviously it is difficult to see how the union could have ultimately emerged victorious, but capturing the organ of government is a prerequisite to abolishing repression. Little progress could ever be realized under the present regime.

Thus, while Solidarity's friends and 'sympathizers' in the West recoil in horror, somewhere a union leader is reflecting on where he went wrong - and why he is a man without a union.

Steven Yudin



Comment

Board a bastion of big bucks

More and more these days, so-called "institutes of higher learning" have taken on the hollow morality of corporate venture.

The Board of Governors, McGill's supreme governing body, is a case in point.

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In the preceding open part of the meeting, Committee chairperson McDougall suggested that two of the ninety-seven corporations in question, because of their South African connections, were "seriously being looked into". This was enough to raise a furor of protest from several Governors.

Donald McRobie said that it was not McGill's place to be involved in political issues in South Africa. "I oppose policies that use the university to espouse social causes, especially one so far from home," he said.

McRobie's comments suggest a warped perception of the results of white minority rule in South Africa. "Before international investment, little had been done to bring about the emergence of the blacks from

the dark ages into the twentieth century," he said. People like this are setting moral standards in the great McGill tradition.

The board is composed of some of the wealthiest members of Canada's corporate elite. David Culver, prominent board member, is president of Alcan Aluminum Ltd, a company that has 24 percent interest in Hulets Aluminum Ltd., which employs 2000 workers in South Africa.

The South African issue shows how narrow profit interests have superceded the broader wishes of the McGill community. Student pressure for divestment has as yet been unsuccessful in convincing the board that divestment should have priority over Governors' personal investments. The myth of corporate social responsibility becomes the myth of university social responsibility.

Suddenly, distant divestment rumbles arouse nervous murmurs.

One governor said that board attention should focus on inconveniences imposed on Mon-

trealers as a result of the bus strike, before dealing with issues a continent away.

Perhaps the Governors felt the Board's priorities were to deal with with local labour grievances before it dealt with the role of North American investment in the maintenance of racist regimes abroad.

The Board's reluctance to deal with the South Africa issue has raised longstanding questions concerning the political role of universities.

Does a university have any social and moral responsibility to society, both national and international?

Universities proclaim themselves to be in the vanguard of moral consciousness. Is McGill a university then, or simply an education factory churning out efficient bureaucrats and competent Bank of Montreal employees?

The pinstripe clique's latest actions would seem to cast McGill in the latter mold.

Nancy D. Kingsbury
Albert Nerenberg

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Features

South Korea: military repression continues

by Chris Cavanagh

A student, his arms loaded with pamphlets, walks up ten stories to the top of a building in a major urban center that could be Kwangju, Incheon or Seoul. Reaching the top he throws them into the streets below. People read familiar lines: Chun out, America out, reunification, democratization. Having completed his task and knowing that he will now be arrested, tortured and imprisoned or killed, the student throws himself off the building.

The country is the Republic of Korea (South Korea) controlled by the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo Hwan. Chun has had the distinction of being the second official visitor to Washington welcomed by the new administration of Ronald Reagan.

Pierre Trudeau made a two-day stop-over in South Korea last September, promoting Canadian trade (estimated at \$1 billion last year) and putting the final touches on the sale of Candu reactors to Chun's regime.



South Korea has also been honored with the distinction of being the site of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Along with these "positive" steps in foreign diplomacy and trade Chun has seen fit to lift the curfew which has been in effect for 36 years, ever since its imposition by U.S. occupation troops September 7, 1945.

As of January 5 it was legal for Seoul residents to be out on the street between midnight and 4:00 a.m.

Increasing pressure from people in the business sector whose entertainment and nightlife habits were conflicting with the curfew is responsible for the change and the curfew remains in effect in designated areas of the country.

The commercial press has reported that the situation is improving under the new regime. The darker side of the regime's oppression has not been as widely publicized.

To begin looking at this darker side it can be seen that the implementation of particularly repressive labor legislation last October has received little publicity.

This legislation makes illegal the right of assembly; the right to collective bargaining; the right to strike; and the right to third party intervention.

History of repression

This legislation is the logical conclusion of policies that South Korea has been following for over 20 years. Following the Korean "police action" War the U.S. installed Park Chung Hee as president. Authoritarian and repressive he was to rule for the next 18 years.

Park was assassinated in October 1979. Martial law was instituted. Demonstrations for democratic rule escalated and repression of these by the military increased. Leaders of the demonstrations were arrested and tortured.

Labor strikes and campus demonstrations began; students called for the reinstitution of student councils, these having been banned under Park's rule. Workers demanded unpaid back wages and wage increases to compensate for inflation.

On May 15, 1980 over 50,000 students demonstrated in Seoul demanding speedier democratization. In Kwangju the next day over 35,000 students and citizens demonstrated and having been promised quick results called off further demonstrations.

On May 17 Chun led a coup d'etat, imposed nationwide martial law, closed the universities, banned the National Assembly from meeting and arrested hundreds of democratic leaders, including prominent opposition leader Kim Dae-jung, and students.

Massacre at Kwangju

Ten days of rioting and bloodshed in the city of Kwangju followed the coup d'etat. It began with a demonstration of 500 students protesting martial law and the closure of the universities. Soldiers and paratroopers were sent in and suppressed the demonstrations violently. They killed students and citizens indiscriminately and subjected many to inhuman brutality.

Children and babies were shot; one mother committed suicide after her children had been killed. Soldiers committed rape, cut off the breasts of some demonstrators, threw wounded off the roofs of buildings and committed further atrocities during the ten days of rioting.

A Korean reporter questioned a paratrooper captured by students and asked him why they had been so brutal.

"He told me that they hadn't been fed for three days, that immediately before being sent into Kwangju they had been fed 'soju' (rice wine), and also that they had been told they were being sent in to put down a 'communist insurrection,'" the reporter said.

United Church missionary Inez Flemington reports: "It is believed that during the period May 19 to 27 more than 2000 were killed, 15,000 were injured and possibly 3000 were arrested while the number of those missing is impossible to even estimate."

The Kwangju incident received the same treatment from the commercial press as do most incidents of repression in South Korea. By the end of the rioting on May 27 the New York Times was still reporting about 300 dead and ran a headline that read "South Korean Troops Retake Kwangju in Predawn Raid, Killing 2 Rebels."

The repression has not stopped. Students and citizens are continually demonstrating against government repression and are being arrested, detained without charges, tortured, accused of spying for communist forces and killed.

U.S./Canadian presence

There are over 44,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, stationed there since the end of the Korean War. The U.S. believes its presence is sanctioned for a number of reasons, principally because of the "communist threat" from the north.

This "threat" is carefully fostered in the minds of the people of South Korea through a systematic campaign of anti-communist propaganda. Dissidents are

routinely labeled communist insurgents and spies. The Korean middle class and business elite believes that any governmental intercession, South Korean or American, is better than what the North would do to them.

In the process, they are collaborators in the protection of billions of dollars of Western investment, and partners in furthering Washington's strategic interests, keeping South Korean ports out of Soviet and Chinese hands.

American, Japanese and Canadian multinationals particularly value the many government guarantees and laws that protect their investments. Major industries starting in South Korea are given five year tax holidays. Investors are guaranteed that if their investment fails in the first five years they will be given their money back.

The middle class and business elites are convinced of the necessity of this course of action because they are led to believe that they have no option. All that they see is that they are in competition with Singapore and Taiwan for world prices and have not got the option of an agricultural future due to past choices which were not theirs to make.

Canadian involvement basically follows the line of American interests. Taking advantage of the "stability," Canadian multinationals invest in South Korea. Last year's investments totalled \$1 billion.

Northern Telecom International Ltd. of Montreal has sold U.S.\$81 million of digital switching to South Korea's Ministry of Communication.

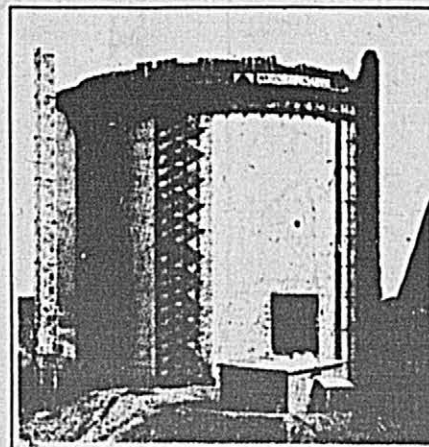
Canadian interests also take advantage of the Free Trade Zones which have been in existence for over 20 years. These are zones that are given wholly over to multinational control. Strikes are illegal; the right to general assembly, third party intervention, collective bargaining are illegal.

In Free Trade Zones there are no health and safety guarantees (according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), South Korea has the world's highest industrial accident rate) and multinational operations are not taxed. They are haven for foreign investment and hell for the low wage laborers, forty percent of whom earn less than \$151US monthly.

The Nuclear fact

Another major Canadian interest in South Korea is the sale of Candu reactors and the supplying of the uranium fuel for them. Trudeau promoted this during his two-day stop-over last year. There is one Candu reactor in operation in South Korea at this time.

South Korea has announced that it plans to build 44 nuclear power plants in the next 20 years. This makes it the



Candu reactor in Korea



Army paratrooper approaching Kwangju demonstrator.

largest market for nuclear power plants in the world today.

There are at least 7 plants in operation at the moment; six were sold by Westinghouse, one by Candu.

The U.S. government Export-Import Bank is instrumental in the sale of these reactors, financing all six of the Westinghouse reactors. For two of the reactors the Export-Import Bank made direct loans of U.S.\$829.7 million to the government-owned Korea Electric Company. It has also lent U.S.\$926.3 million for two more.

There are alternatives to nuclear power in South Korea. At present 55 per cent of its energy comes from imported oil. South Korea does have coal reserves and hydro power and could develop solar power as well as its extensive coastline for tidal power.

Each plant costs more than \$1US billion and presents obvious environmental hazards. Thus far the plants are located near major industry so it would appear that they are for the benefit of the foreign interests once again. And of course they can be used for the development of nuclear weapons.

Studies estimate that South Korea will have the technology to build a bomb by the mid-1980's.

Conclusions

South Korea has been the victim of economic and military exploitation since World War II. South Korea has been manipulated into a position where it can see no option but to follow its present course.

There is a dictatorial regime in power that has been legitimized by the American government, the Canadian government and multinational corporations. Both governments and multinationals have persistently ignored human rights violations that occur every day.

For two years now there has been active opposition within and without to the South Korean government's policies and treatment of its citizens. The situation has only become worse.

The Chun regime is being challenged every day but as long as it is upheld by the powers of the first world it will not fall easily nor quickly. The situation of the South Korean people is bleak and promises to continue for some time. Increased internal and international pressures may effect change in time. The repression will continue. Many thousands more will be imprisoned, tortured and will die in the meantime.

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Donald McRobie said that it was not McGill's place to be involved in political issues in South Africa. "I oppose policies that use the university to espouse social causes, especially one so far from home," he said.

McRobie's comments suggest a warped perception of the results of white minority rule in South Africa. "Before international investment, little had been done to bring about the emergence of the blacks from

the dark ages into the twentieth century," he said. People like this are setting moral standards in the great McGill tradition.

The board is composed of some of the wealthiest members of Canada's corporate elite. David Culver, prominent board member, is president of Alcan Aluminum Ltd, a company that has 24 percent interest in Hulets Aluminum Ltd., which employs 2000 workers in South Africa.

The South African issue shows how narrow profit interests have superceded the broader wishes of the McGill community. Student pressure for divestment has as yet been unsuccessful in convincing the board that divestment should have priority over Governors' personal investments. The myth of corporate social responsibility becomes the myth of university social responsibility.

Suddenly, distant divestment rumbles arouse nervous murmurs.

One governor said that board attention should focus on inconveniences imposed on Mon-

treasers as a result of the bus strike, before dealing with issues a continent away.

Perhaps the Governors felt the Board's priorities were to deal with with local labour grievances before it dealt with the role of North American investment in the maintenance of racist regimes abroad.

The Board's reluctance to deal with the South Africa issue has raised longstanding questions concerning the political role of universities.

Does a university have any social and moral responsibility to society, both national and international?

Universities proclaim themselves to be in the vanguard of moral consciousness. Is McGill a university then, or simply an education factory churning out efficient bureaucrats and competent Bank of Montreal employees?

The pinstripe clique's latest actions would seem to cast McGill in the latter mold.

Nancy D. Kingsbury
Albert Nerenberg

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Features

South Korea: military repression continues

by Chris Cavanagh

A student, his arms loaded with pamphlets, walks up ten stories to the top of a building in a major urban center that could be Kwangju, Incheon or Seoul. Reaching the top he throws them into the streets below. People read familiar lines: Chun out, America out, reunification, democratization. Having completed his task and knowing that he will now be arrested, tortured and imprisoned or killed, the student throws himself off the building.

The country is the Republic of Korea (South Korea) controlled by the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo Hwan. Chun has had the distinction of being the second official visitor to Washington welcomed by the new administration of Ronald Reagan.

Pierre Trudeau made a two-day stop-over in South Korea last September, promoting Canadian trade (estimated at \$1 billion last year) and putting the final touches on the sale of Candu reactors to Chun's regime.



South Korea has also been honored with the distinction of being the site of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Along with these "positive" steps in foreign diplomacy and trade Chun has seen fit to lift the curfew which has been in effect for 36 years, ever since its imposition by U.S. occupation troops September 7, 1945.

As of January 5 it was legal for Seoul residents to be out on the street between midnight and 4:00 a.m.

Increasing pressure from people in the business sector whose entertainment and nightlife habits were conflicting with the curfew is responsible for the change and the curfew remains in effect in designated areas of the country.

The commercial press has reported that the situation is improving under the new regime. The darker side of the regime's oppression has not been as widely publicized.

To begin looking at this darker side it can be seen that the implementation of particularly repressive labor legislation last October has received little publicity.

This legislation makes illegal the right of assembly; the right to collective bargaining; the right to strike; and the right to third party intervention.

History of repression

This legislation is the logical conclusion of policies that South Korea has been following for over 20 years. Following the Korean "police action" War the U.S. installed Park Chung Hee as president. Authoritarian and repressive he was to rule for the next 18 years.

Park was assassinated in October 1979. Martial law was instituted. Demonstrations for democratic rule escalated and repression of these by the military increased. Leaders of the demonstrations were arrested and tortured.

Labor strikes and campus demonstrations began; students called for the reinstitution of student councils, these having been banned under Park's rule. Workers demanded unpaid back wages and wage increases to compensate for inflation.

On May 15, 1980 over 50,000 students demonstrated in Seoul demanding speedier democratization. In Kwangju the next day over 35,000 students and citizens demonstrated and having been promised quick results called off further demonstrations.

On May 17 Chun led a coup d'etat, imposed nationwide martial law, closed the universities, banned the National Assembly from meeting and arrested hundreds of democratic leaders, including prominent opposition leader Kim Dae-jung, and students.

Massacre at Kwangju

Ten days of rioting and bloodshed in the city of Kwangju followed the coup d'etat. It began with a demonstration of 500 students protesting martial law and the closure of the universities. Soldiers and paratroopers were sent in and suppressed the demonstrations violently. They killed students and citizens indiscriminately and subjected many to inhuman brutality.

Children and babies were shot; one mother committed suicide after her children had been killed. Soldiers committed rape, cut off the breasts of some demonstrators, threw wounded off the roofs of buildings and committed further atrocities during the ten days of rioting.

A Korean reporter questioned a paratrooper captured by students and asked him why they had been so brutal.

"He told me that they hadn't been fed for three days, that immediately before being sent into Kwangju they had been fed 'soju' (rice wine), and also that they had been told they were being sent in to put down a 'communist insurrection,'" the reporter said.

United Church missionary Inez Flemington reports: "It is believed that during the period May 19 to 27 more than 2000 were killed, 15,000 were injured and possibly 3000 were arrested while the number of those missing is impossible to even estimate."

The Kwangju incident received the same treatment from the commercial press as do most incidents of repression in South Korea. By the end of the rioting on May 27 the New York Times was still reporting about 300 dead and ran a headline that read "South Korean Troops Retake Kwangju in Predawn Raid, Killing 2 Rebels."

The repression has not stopped. Students and citizens are continually demonstrating against government repression and are being arrested, detained without charges, tortured, accused of spying for communist forces and killed.

U.S./Canadian presence

There are over 44,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, stationed there since the end of the Korean War. The U.S. believes its presence is sanctioned for a number of reasons, principally because of the "communist threat" from the north.

This "threat" is carefully fostered in the minds of the people of South Korea through a systematic campaign of anti-communist propaganda. Dissidents are

routinely labeled communist insurgents and spies. The Korean middle class and business elite believes that any governmental intercession, South Korean or American, is better than what the North would do to them.

In the process, they are collaborators in the protection of billions of dollars of Western investment, and partners in furthering Washington's strategic interests, keeping South Korean ports out of Soviet and Chinese hands.

American, Japanese and Canadian multinationals particularly value the many government guarantees and laws that protect their investments. Major industries starting in South Korea are given five year tax holidays. Investors are guaranteed that if their investment fails in the first five years they will be given their money back.

The middle class and business elites are convinced of the necessity of this course of action because they are led to believe that they have no option. All that they see is that they are in competition with Singapore and Taiwan for world prices and have not got the option of an agricultural future due to past choices which were not theirs to make.

Canadian involvement basically follows the line of American interests. Taking advantage of the "stability," Canadian multinationals invest in South Korea. Last year's investments totalled \$1 billion.

Northern Telecom International Ltd. of Montreal has sold U.S.\$81 million of digital switching to South Korea's Ministry of Communication.

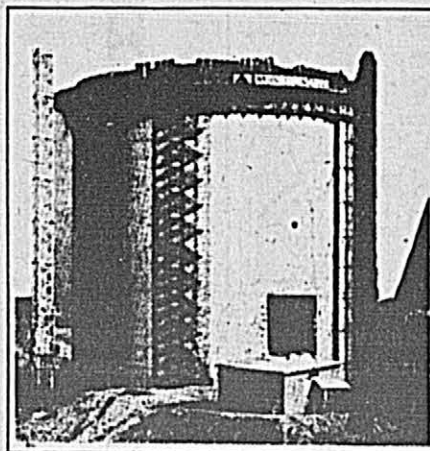
Canadian interests also take advantage of the Free Trade Zones which have been in existence for over 20 years. These are zones that are given wholly over to multinational control. Strikes are illegal; the right to general assembly, third party intervention, collective bargaining are illegal.

In Free Trade Zones there are no health and safety guarantees (according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), South Korea has the world's highest industrial accident rate) and multinational operations are not taxed. They are haven for foreign investment and hell for the low wage laborers, forty percent of whom earn less than \$151US monthly.

The Nuclear fact

Another major Canadian interest in South Korea is the sale of Candu reactors and the supplying of the uranium fuel for them. Trudeau promoted this during his two-day stop-over last year. There is one Candu reactor in operation in South Korea at this time.

South Korea has announced that it plans to build 44 nuclear power plants in the next 20 years. This makes it the



Candu reactor in Korea



Army paratrooper approaching Kwangju demonstrator.

largest market for nuclear power plants in the world today.

There are at least 7 plants in operation at the moment; six were sold by Westinghouse, one by Candu.

The U.S. government Export-Import Bank is instrumental in the sale of these reactors, financing all six of the Westinghouse reactors. For two of the reactors the Export-Import Bank made direct loans of U.S.\$829.7 million to the government-owned Korea Electric Company. It has also lent U.S.\$926.3 million for two more.

There are alternatives to nuclear power in South Korea. At present 55 per cent of its energy comes from imported oil. South Korea does have coal reserves and hydro power and could develop solar power as well as its extensive coastline for tidal power.

Each plant costs more than \$1US billion and presents obvious environmental hazards. Thus far the plants are located near major industry so it would appear that they are for the benefit of the foreign interests once again. And of course they can be used for the development of nuclear weapons.

Studies estimate that South Korea will have the technology to build a bomb by the mid-1980's.

Conclusions

South Korea has been the victim of economic and military exploitation since World War II. South Korea has been manipulated into a position where it can see no option but to follow its present course.

There is a dictatorial regime in power that has been legitimized by the American government, the Canadian government and multinational corporations. Both governments and multinationals have persistently ignored human rights violations that occur every day.

For two years now there has been active opposition within and without to the South Korean government's policies and treatment of its citizens. The situation has only become worse.

The Chun regime is being challenged every day but as long as it is upheld by the powers of the first world it will not fall easily nor quickly. The situation of the South Korean people is bleak and promises to continue for some time. Increased internal and international pressures may effect change in time. The repression will continue. Many thousands more will be imprisoned, tortured and will die in the meantime.

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■ Submissions may be dropped off at the Students' Society's General Office in care of OLD MCGILL or at the OLD MCGILL office in B19 of the Union. The deadline for submissions is February 26, 1982.

■ For more information drop by the office or call Kelly Ashton at 392-8990.

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